

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

CAROL D. PERRY,

Plaintiff,

v.

No. 06-CV-77
(NAM/DRH)

M. MOSHER et al.,

Defendants.

DAVID R. HOMER
U.S. MAGISTRATE JUDGE

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE WHY DEFENDANTS
SHOULD NOT BE COMPELLED TO OBTAIN SEPARATE COUNSEL**

On May 23, 2006, a pretrial conference was held in this action pursuant to Rule 16 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. At that time, the Court was made aware that the four individual defendants (collectively referred to herein as the "individual defendants")¹ are jointly represented by the same attorney who represents defendants City of Schenectady ("City").

In addition to defense counsel's ethical obligation to inform each client of the potential adverse consequences of joint representation, this Court has a continuing obligation to supervise the bar and assure litigants a fair trial. See Dunton v. County of Suffolk, State of N.Y., 729 F.2d 903, 908-09 (2d Cir.

¹The present complaint names M. Mosher and three pseudonymous defendants. During the conference, plaintiff stated an intent to file an amended complaint to change the names of the other three defendants whose identities are now known. This order includes both defendant Mosher and the three other defendants whose true identities will shortly be added to the complaint.

1984). Accordingly, it is my duty to ensure that the individual defendants fully appreciate the potential inherent conflict in their joint representation with the City and understand the potential threat a conflict may pose to their individual interests. Id. at 909.

It is therefore hereby ORDERED as follows:

1. If it has not already been accomplished, defense counsel shall within ten (10) days of the date of this order send a copy of this order and a letter to the individual defendants in this action a) outlining the circumstances under which an actual or potential conflict of interest may arise,² and b) advising whether counsel plans to take a position adverse to the interests of any individual defendant at trial.

Within sixty (60) days of the date of this order, the individual defendants shall proceed in one of the two ways described in subparagraphs A or B:

A. If, after being informed in writing of the potential or actual conflicts, an individual defendant wishes to retain separate counsel, he or she may do so and new counsel shall file and serve a Notice of Appearance within sixty (60) days of the date of this order;

²The letter shall include, but not be limited to, the circumstances listed in the attachment to this order.

OR

B. In the event that an individual defendant wishes to proceed while being represented by his current counsel, I will require additional assurance that any such individual defendant has made an informed decision to do so notwithstanding the potential for conflict. That assurance must be provided in the form of a sworn affidavit from any such individual defendant a) acknowledging that he or she has been given written notice by counsel of the potential for conflict; b) acknowledging that he or she understands the potential conflict and its ramifications; and c) stating that he or she has knowingly and voluntarily chosen to proceed with joint representation. Those affidavits and counsel's letter to the individual defendants shall be submitted to the chambers of the undersigned within sixty (60) days of the date of this order and, after review, will be filed under seal. At the time of submission to the undersigned, the defendants shall file and serve a Notice of In Camera Submission Regarding Joint Representation.

3. If an individual defendant chooses to exercise the option outlined in paragraph 2(B) above, the Court will review defense counsel's letter of notification and the individual defendants' affidavits ex parte and in camera to determine if the individual defendants have knowingly and voluntarily waived

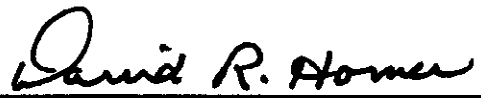
their rights to separate counsel.

4. If the Court determines that the conflict is of a nature which can be waived and an individual defendant's waiver of the potential conflict is knowing and voluntary, the Court will allow that defendant to proceed with joint representation.

5. If the Court determines that an individual defendant has not knowingly and voluntarily waived his right to separate counsel, the Court shall order further action as necessary to safeguard the integrity of these proceedings.

6. If an individual defendant consents to joint representation, he or she will not be deemed to have waived his right to retain separate counsel. However, no extension of deadlines established in the Uniform Pretrial Scheduling Order or of the trial date will be granted because of such substitution of counsel unless such defendant establishes that the substitution resulted from a conflict of interest which reasonably could not have been foreseen when that defendant filed his or her affidavit agreeing to joint representation and that such defendant promptly proceeded to obtain separate counsel upon learning of the conflict of interest.

DATED: May 23, 2006
Albany, New York


United States Magistrate Judge

Attachment

Listed below are some, but not all, of the circumstances in which a conflict of interest may arise when two or more defendants are jointly represented by a single attorney or law firm. The list is not exhaustive but serves only to illustrate examples of types of conflicts which may result from such joint representation. An attorney should also advise a defendant of other possible conflicts specific to the facts of the particular case.

1. It may be in the best interests of the government entity to assert as a defense that a defendant was not acting within the scope of his or her employment at the time of events in issue. However, such a defense would operate to the detriment of an individual defendant and might place his or her defense in conflict with that of the government entity.

2. The attorney may receive information from one defendant which is helpful to one defendant but which undermines the defense of another defendant. Where both defendants are represented by the same attorney or law firm, the attorney-client privilege may prevent the attorney or law firm from using that information in the defense of the defendant for whom the information is favorable.

3. The plaintiff may offer to settle or dismiss claims against one defendant in return for cooperation with the plaintiff's case. If a defendant receives such an offer, a lawyer or law firm jointly representing defendants may not be able to provide unbiased advice on whether to accept or reject such an offer because the acceptance of such an offer may undermine the case of other defendants whom the attorney or law firm represents.

4. During jury selection at trial, a particular potential juror may be perceived as favorable to one defendant but unfavorable to another. Where these defendants are jointly represented by one attorney or law firm, the attorney must choose the interests of one defendant over those of the other in determining whether to select or reject that potential juror.

5. In questioning a defendant during his or her testimony, an attorney who jointly represents other defendants in the same case may be inclined to limit or eliminate certain questions where, although the answers would be helpful to the defense of one defendant, those answers may undermine the defense of another defendant.

6. In questioning non-party witnesses during testimony, an attorney who jointly represents two or more defendants in the same case may be inclined to limit or eliminate certain questions where, although the answers would be helpful to the defense of one defendant, those answers may undermine the defense of another defendant.

7. In determining which witnesses and which exhibits to present at trial, an attorney or law firm jointly representing two or more defendants in the same case may be inclined not to offer certain witnesses or exhibits because, although that evidence may be helpful to the defense of one defendant, it undermines the defense of another defendant.

8. If two or more defendants are found liable for punitive damages and a trial is held on that issue, a lawyer or law firm jointly representing two or more defendants in the same

case may be inclined to argue to the fact finder that one defendant was less responsible or less culpable than another. However, while such an argument may benefit the defense of that defendant, it may undermine the defense of another defendant who, the argument would suggest, was more responsible or more culpable.